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JAMES G. BLAINE.

He Sounds the Keynote of the Main Question at Issue

IN HIS SPEECH AT WHITE PLAINS.

President Harrison's Administration Endures the Test.

GOOD TIMES NEVER SO GENERAL

Since the Foundation of the Government--The Great Importance of the Protection Issue to New York--The Profits Demanded From the Calamity Howlers Who Are "Working" the People of the Northwest for "Chumps"--The Grand Old Man Speaks With His Old Time Vigor and, as Usual, Drives Home Every Point--A Brief Talk Full of Things to Think About--An Appeal to the Irish Voters.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—James G. Blaine has spoken. A big crowd from the villages of West Chester county went to Ophir Farm to-night and heard the man from Maine. Politicians had tried to obtain the same result, but failed. The ex-secretary, however, yielded to popular enthusiasm and spoke. The demonstration was spontaneous and arranged on short notice.

The idea was started this morning and by nightfall the news that such an affair would take place had spread over the southern part of the county. The Republicans gathered in all their strength and went to Mr. Reid's home. Delegates were present from Port Chester, Rye, White Plains, Mamaroneck, Rye Neck and the other towns along the Sound.

Upon arriving at Ophir Farm, the bands which accompanied the party played several selections, and Mr. Reid appeared upon the veranda. He was followed by the distinguished party which had gathered to meet the ex-secretary.

After a few words of introduction, Mr. Reid presented Mr. Blaine. As the popular son of Maine stepped forward he was greeted with round after round of cheers. When sufficient silence could be restored to permit him to be heard, Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.—I should be churlish, indeed, if I did not make response to your call after you have come several miles to this beautiful home of Mr. Reid, on this pleasant October evening. At the same time I am not making speeches in the canvases, for reasons which are well known to my friends, and which have no connection whatever with politics. Generally administrations in presidential elections are challenged on account of the condition of the business of the country, and I submit that the Republican administration of President Harrison can triumphantly endure such a test. [Applause.]

I doubt if since the government of the United States was instituted anybody at any time has seen what we call good times so general, taking in so many interests and spreading prosperity throughout the whole domain of trade. I might appeal to New York, if the city has ever passed a season more satisfactory in financial results than for the past two years, in which the general effect on capital and has been more prosperous. [Applause.]

The opponents of the Republican party always represent New York as a commercial city and not a manufacturing one, and yet the product of the manufactures of this city alone is \$760,000,000. Anything that would cripple that great interest would cripple the metropolis seriously and to a very hurtful extent. More men in New York get their living from pursuits protected by the tariff than from any other source. I know that New York is the centre of our commerce—great entrepot of our trade; but all the men engaged in commercial affairs in and about New York are smaller in numbers than the men engaged in manufactures. Nor, if you go west, where the Democrats this year are making considerable effort and doing a vast amount of boasting (laughter), will you find it different.

Take Ohio, take Michigan, take Indiana, take Illinois, and the products of manufactures are greater in pecuniary amounts than the products of agriculture in these four great agricultural states. So that I think when it happens to Democratic orators who are on the wing trying to arouse the hostility of these states against the protective tariff, they will encounter a sentiment of which they have not dreamed. We learn from the Democratic party that these western states are in a desperate condition. The amount of their farm mortgages rolls up into the millions. You would suppose it fabulous that the amount of money they embrace could ever have been so invested. This is not so among the farmers in New York. It is not so among the farmers in New Jersey. It is not so among the farmers of Connecticut. It is not so among the farmers of Pennsylvania. It is not so among the farmers of any state nearly whose conditions can be easily learned, but by a singular fatality it is the western states that have got all these farm mortgages burdening them and taking the life out of the people.

I do not like to say that gentlemen have voluntarily misrepresented the facts, but before accepting them as such, you will do well and wisely to demand the proofs.

The tariff, so Democratic papers say, is the origin of a plutocratic government, when wealth shall rule and poor men shall not get their rights. I shall venture to challenge all statements of that kind and I shall make the Democratic accusers the judges of the case.

A careful examination of the list of wealthy men in the country has been published and has demonstrated the fact to be quite the reverse to such an extent, indeed, that in the city of New York, taking the first 150 great fortunes, not three, not two, not more than one would be considered as derived from manufacturing investments.

I have a word to say about the Irish vote. I see it stated that the Democrats boast of having the mass of them in

their ranks this year. It is one of the mysteries of our politics that a question which interests England so supremely, which is canvassed almost as much in London as it is in New York, should have the Irish vote on the side of Great Britain. If the Irish vote were solidly for protection they could defy the machinations of the Democratic party for free trade and throw their influence on the side of the home market of America against the tide of the foreign markets of England.

I know this appeal has been frequently made to the Irish voters, but I make it with emphasis now, for I am unwilling to believe that, with the light of knowledge before them, they will deliberately be on the side of their former oppressors.

I think I shall rely on my good friend Egan, the brilliant and successful minister to Chile, whom I feel especially glad to meet at Mr. Reid's table this evening. I think I must rely on him to intercede with his countrymen—his countrymen in two senses—not to aid the Democratic party in lowering the standard of American labor by their potential votes and their potential numbers. [Continued applause.]

DOLLIVER AT CLARKSBURG.

He Addresses an Enthusiastic Meeting—A Good Speech in an Appreciative Audience.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 14.—At 7 o'clock this evening the First Regiment band paraded down Main and Pike streets, densely packed with people, to the Walker house, where for a few minutes they serenaded the speaker of the evening, Hon. V. B. Dolliver. Thence he was escorted to the court house, where a vast audience with pent up enthusiasm was waiting to hear the brilliant Iowa orator.

After several patriotic airs by the band, a select quartette sang "We'll vote for our dear Bennie," and the house was called to order by Hon. C. W. Lynch, and Mr. Stuart F. Reed, of the *Telegram*, was introduced.

If Mr. Dolliver had hunted a week he probably would not have found anyone who could get his audience into a better humor than Mr. Reed, who spoke about half an hour and outlined in a general, but very pleasant and comprehensible manner, the platform and principles of the party that is saving all over this state "Two Wilsons can't count us out this time."

Mr. Dolliver was then introduced and spoke for an hour and a half, holding the attention of the vast audience during the entire time. He began by paying a glowing tribute to his native state, to which he declared himself indebted for a rugged constitution, sound health and a hearty appetite. In glowing terms he next contrasted the record of the two great parties, and showed that the Republican party can boast of a glorious past, present and bright prospects for the future, while the Democracy can boast of no past record, has no present claims, and absolutely no show for the future. Mr. Dolliver is an orator and scholar and Clarksburg has nothing but words of praise for his magnificent speech of this evening, and the people of the state may well feel proud that his education was begun in the free schools of West Virginia, when they had just been established by Republican pluck and enthusiasm.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

NEWBURG, W. VA., Oct. 14.—The Republican meeting addressed here to-night by Hon. G. M. Hancock, was large and enthusiastic. His speech was one of the best ever made in this county.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

The Question of the Suspension of Clergymen—The Rules Reported.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—In the house of deputies of the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church this morning, Rev. Wm. Jones, of Arkansas, offered a resolution providing that a clergyman convicted of a serious offence, such as drunkenness or immorality, be prohibited from officiating, for at least one year after the commission of such offence. It was apparent that the house was not pleased with this motion—its necessity was questioned—when the threatening mutterings and expressions were stifled by a motion to lay it on the table. Dr. Jones said he had known many instances during his life in the west, of clergymen being driven from their posts in one diocese, and immediately assuming their clerical functions in another diocese.

The report of the committee on hymnals which had been made the order of the day at 11 o'clock this morning, was postponed until 11 o'clock on Monday. Mr. J. M. Woolworth, chairman of the committee on rules, presented a voluminous report. The long set of rules proposed by Mr. Burghin, of Pittsburgh, to govern the convention in acting on the report on the hymnal was favorably reported and adopted by the house. Message No. 23 from the house of bishops was read by Secretary Hutchins. It recited that the house had adopted some changes in the electionary. The message was referred to the committee on prayer book. At 11 o'clock the house met in joint session as the board of missions.

A memorial from the Woman's Mission Auxiliary was presented by Mr. Carpenter, of Jersey, submitting a plan for the best means of using the enrollment fund in mission work. A discussion followed on the scheme to leave the colored work in the hands of the southern bishops.

Troublesome Indians.

BOGEY CITY, INDIAN, Oct. 14.—Word comes from Bonners Ferry that the Kootenay Indians will probably make serious trouble in that county on account of the diking of Kootenay river by an English company. The other day a band of twenty Indians, all fully armed, went to the workmen and forced them to quit work on the dike. The Indians say they will shoot any one who attempts to resume work.

A Steamer Goes Down.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., Oct. 14.—The steamer "Onaka," bound down, struck at Red Lake above the canal. She reached the canal piers when she struck a shallow shoal causing leakage and settled to the bottom. She will lighten about 200 tons of wheat. All loaded boats, numbering twenty, have been detained by low water in the canal. There are about thirty boats waiting to load.

A GREAT OCCASION

Will be the World's Fair Dedication Next Week in Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE

Will Find Room in the Immense Manufacturers' Building to Witness the Ceremonies--Preparations on a Large Scale Being Made--Exorbitant Prices Asked for Places from Which to View the Grand Procession--One Hotel That Wants the Earth--Bands Prohibited from Playing Anything but Patriotic Airs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The accommodations for the vast crowds that will assemble at the World's Fair dedication exercises in the colossal structure known as the manufacturers' building were rapidly nearing completion to-day. There will be seating capacity for 60,000 persons, with scarcely one-third of the building occupied for the purpose, so that nearly 200,000 will find room in the aisles and other parts of the vast structure. Forty-seven car loads of new chairs for the spectators have arrived.

The lighting facilities consisting of 250 electric lights of 2,000 candle power each were being suspended this afternoon from the massive roof in clusters of four and six. A force of 700 men were employed in the manufacturers' building preparations alone. Down town the streets were full of wagons loaded with decorating material and everywhere along the curbs, expressmen were unloading bundles of flags and bales of bunting, while decorators and their employes rushed about in a manner that left no doubt of their calling.

The committee which has charge of the arrangements for the dedication ball held a meeting at General Mills' office this afternoon and decided to sell no more tickets for admission.

All along Michigan avenue windows are being offered for rent for the day of the parades. Prices that seem astounding are demanded for the privilege of peering through one tenth of a window for a couple of hours. In one place \$50 was asked for the use of a small room with two windows fronting on the line of march. It was explained by the lessee of the building that twenty persons could view the parade through these windows, and that after all, \$2 50 per person for such accommodation was not exorbitant.

With a few exceptions the hotel keepers have not taken advantage of the demand for accommodations to raise rates. It is the custom for the first class hotels to charge a uniform rate throughout the house and first come first served. That is, if the first class rate is \$4 per day in the parlor floor, it would be the same on the top floor. However, to the disgust of the reception committee, one of the largest of the hotels has taken advantage of the situation and is charging an exorbitant price for accommodations with four beds in a room.

A pleasant relief to disagreeable features was afforded by Chief Tomlins, of the music department, who to-day ordered that all bands marching in the civic parade should play in unison, and that all tunes like "Tara-ra-boom-de-ay" should be discarded. Only the very best patriotic airs are to be used. Another agreeable announcement is that with good weather people will be taken out on Lake Michigan the night of the fire works display. Arrangements have been completed to send a number of steamers to anchor off Lincoln and Jackson parks from which a fine view may be had.

E. O. Myers, of Detroit, one of the architects detailed by the government at the request of President Palmer to inspect the World's Fair buildings previous to their acceptance and dedication by the national commission next week, arrived in the city to-day. His colleagues are Messrs. Furness, of Philadelphia, and Orth, of Minneapolis. Mr. Myers has designed a great many government buildings. He said this evening that he expected the examination to be of the strictest character.

HENRY ACCEPTS.

Mr. Watterson Will Fill Breckenridge's Place at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The following correspondence by telegraph passed to-day between President Palmer, of the World's Fair, and Hon. Henry Watterson:

To Hon. Henry Watterson.

Unanimous decision of council of administration that you deliver address at dedicatory ceremony, October 21st, in place of Mr. Breckenridge, declined. Your acceptance urgently desired.

Please answer. T. W. PALMER, President Commission.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 14.

Hon. T. W. Palmer, President Columbian Exposition.

The time is exceedingly short and I greatly fear that I can prepare nothing adequate to the occasion; but the invitation with which you honor me comes under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case, as a command, and I act upon a sense of duty in accepting it. (Signed) HENRY WATTERSON.

Distinguished Prelates.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—Cardinal Gibbons will leave this city on Monday next for Chicago, where he is to deliver the closing prayer at the dedicatory services of the Columbian exposition on Friday, October 21st. Archbishop Ireland will be present, as will Archbishop Satolli, the special representative of the Pope, and Mr. O'Connell, the rector of the American college at Rome.

Big Passenger Traffic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The number of persons carried by the various railroads during the Columbian festivities was enormous. The Pennsylvania railroad brought in during Wednesday over the Deshobres and Cortland street ferries 90,000 passengers, sixty per cent more than their usual traffic.

No Truth In It.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Mr. R. E. Sunny, of the Edison General Electric Company, says there is no truth in the re-

port that Mr. Edison is about to associate himself with Messrs. Washburn and Pillsbury in the formation of another company.

THE GREAT STORM

In Colorado Does Immense Damage—Terrible Work of the Blizzard.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 14.—The Republican received a special from Cheyenne at 1 o'clock this (Friday) morning which says for nearly two days the severest storm ever known on the Union Pacific railroad has been raging here and as far west as Ogden, Utah. In all directions telegraphic communication was cut off until to-night, when this dispatch was sent through on a temporary wire. All railroads have been blocked, the cuts being filled with snow, which, in some places, was piled up thirteen feet. Rotary snow plows have been hard at work between Granite and Laramie. At Granite canon Conductor Roberts yesterday was blown off the platform of a car and hurled down a 150-foot embankment, the deep snow saving his life. Reports are being received of immense loss of cattle and horses in Northern Colorado and Wyoming. Thousands of dollars worth of these animals are known to have perished, and it is estimated that almost a third of the cattle and horses on the ranges have been destroyed by the storm.

An unknown dead man was found by the side of railroad track near Greeley, Col., to-day. He had perished from the effects of the storm. Rotary snow plows have been hard at work between Granite and Laramie, the snow being five feet deep on the level at the latter place. A half dozen west bound trains have been tied up here all day, but left after the return of the snow plow to-night. To-day thirty coach loads of people pulled in from the west in three sections, with more to follow. The Cheyenne Northern is entirely blocked, telegraph communication being cut off. No one knows where the belated trains are. Two days have elapsed since the road was snowed in.

MRS. HARRISON WEAKER.

She is Still Sinking—Taking Nourishment in Small Quantities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—The only change in Mrs. Harrison's condition to-night is that she is a little weaker than she was yesterday. To-day she slept most of the time. It was heavy sleep, however, that was exhausting in its effects and indicated the weak condition of the patient. At intervals she would awake and remain so for a few minutes only to drop off again into slumber. During her waking moments she took nourishment, but in small quantities. Her deep sleep may be due in part to the remedies that are applied to overcome the attacks of nervousness, which are guarded against very carefully by the family, as their effect is depressing and injurious.

A Wheeling Club Chartered.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 14.—The Kingfisher Club was chartered to-day by the secretary of state. Principal office at Wheeling, W. Va. Capital subscribed is \$500; privilege granted to increase its capital at any time to \$5,000. The incorporators are James Holmes, Armon Thorson, George Schropp, George Fischer and Charles Meder, jr., all of Wheeling, W. Va.

To Prosecute Assassins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Attorney General Miller has instructed the United States district attorney for the middle district of Tennessee to vigorously prosecute the cases against the men implicated in the recent assassination of revenue officers near Flintville, Tenn. The attorney general says this one of the best in the service and that he has not thought it necessary to appoint a special attorney to assist in the prosecution of these cases, especially as he had not asked for assistance.

Outrage by Outlaws.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 14.—News has just been received here of an attack of Mexican outlaws on Mestina's ranch, owned by Prudencio Garcia, near Grande, Star county. Fifteen outlaws Monday night intimidated Garcia, compelling the women of the family to get up and cook something to eat, Tuesday the same band opened fire on the house. Garcia and a cowboy returned the fire. Garcia and one outlaw were fatally wounded. Some others were fatally wounded. Officers are now looking for the outlaws.

Davenport Defiant.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—John I. Davenport has refused to attend the meeting of the special committee of the house of representatives appointed to investigate him and his methods. He sent a letter to Congressman Fitz, chairman of the committee, announcing his intention to disregard the summons of the committee and giving his reasons, coupled with some disagreeable remarks about the committeemen.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Baltimore.—The game to-day was a pitchers' battle. Stein did remarkable work striking out eleven men. Attendance 315. Baltimore 2; Brooklyn 2; hits, 10 and 7; errors, 2 each; pitchers, Schmidt and Stein; umpire, Emslie.

At Cleveland.—This was a slugging match, the Clevelanders having the best of it. Attendance 1,000. Cleveland 16; Louisville 10; hits, 18 and 22; errors, 7 and 4; pitchers, Clarkson and Stratton; earned runs, Cleveland 10; Louisville 2; umpire, Seward.

At Philadelphia.—The Phillies made fifth place a certainty to-day by defeating New York. Attendance 757. New York 1; Philadelphia 3; hits, 5 and 7; errors, 2 and 1; pitchers, Rusie and Wraying; earned runs, none; umpire, Lynch.

Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 14.—Arrived—Columbia, New York.

GLASGOW, Oct. 14.—Arrived—California, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Arrived—Normandie, New York.

HAMBURG, Oct. 14.—Arrived—Rugia, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Arrived—Minnesota, London.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Arrived—Havetia, London.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Action of the Prince of Wales in Absenting Himself

FROM LORD TENNYSON'S FUNERAL

Exciting Much Unfavorable Comment--He Preferred to See the Races, Where He Had a Winning Horse--Effect of Lawson's Defeat--A Backset for the Conservatives--Anti-Catholics Still Fighting Knill, but It Does No Good--A. L. Conger on Tin Plate Prospects in America.

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LONDON, Oct. 14.—The fact that the Prince of Wales absented himself from the funeral of Lord Tennyson on Wednesday, in order that he might attend the New Market races, is provoking considerable comment. His action is especially dilated upon by certain radical journals, which appear anxious to make a sensation similar to that occasioned by the baccarat scandal in which the prince was involved. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, visited New Market on Wednesday and saw the race for the Czarewitch stakes. He was made the object of a popular ovation when his horse Virgil won the stand nursery plate, a handicap, of 200 sovereigns. This race immediately preceded the one for the Czarewitch stakes. His absence from Westminster Abbey would have been less remarked upon but for the fact that not a single royal personage was present at the funeral, though, as the defenders of the royal family strongly emphasize, they were represented by two generals and two colonels, besides numerous splendid wreaths.

The efforts being made to arouse feeling against the prince will flat flat. It is generally felt that his partiality for the lighter side of national life is so marked that to show regret over the death of Lord Tennyson would be mere hypocrisy.

Those agitating against his absence, however, contend that his presence was necessary, not as an expression of his own personal feeling, but as the next head of the nation assisting at a national event.

LAWSON'S DEFEAT.

The defeat yesterday of Mr. Lawson, the Gladstonian who contested the Cirencester division of Gloucestershire with Colonel Master, Conservative, is keenly felt by the Liberals, who, though they expected a tough fight, hope to retain the seat. This is the first loss the Liberals have sustained since the general election. Following their reduced majorities in the By-elections in Leeds and Bedfordshire, it is certain to make a marked impression on the public, while it will stimulate the Conservatives to contest every election where there is the smallest chance for victory. The local Liberals refuse to believe that they were defeated. They insisted upon a recount, which was made during a scene of feverish excitement, enormous crowds surrounding the hall. The Conservatives were overjoyed when the result was announced.

AGAINST AMERICAN CATTLE.

A movement is on foot among cattle breeders to promote a bill providing for the quarantining of all foreign live stock, except such as are intended for slaughter. The movement is chiefly directed against admission of American store cattle.

A CONTINUED DEADLOCK.

The proposal made by the Parnellites that the Paris fund be placed in the hands of a committee of three members from each section of the Irish parliamentary party, which, it was thought, would be accepted by the McCarthys in view of the speeches made by prominent members of the section favoring it, has fallen to the ground, owing to the action of the Parnellites in insisting that a claim be admitted of charges, which consist of law costs and debts of the National League amounting to over £20,000. The McCarthys insist that the claims of the evicted tenants be the first charge on the fund. Neither side seems disposed to yield in this matter, and thus the long deadlock continues.

KNILL'S ELECTION.

Londoners, who oppose Mr. Knill's election as Lord Mayor on the ground that he is a Catholic have decided to make a final attempt to prevent his assuming the office.

The anti-pope association has prepared a petition to the queen, praying her to refuse to confirm the election of Mr. Knill, on the ground that he has publicly declared that he owes first allegiance to the Pope. There is not the slightest chance of the petitions being granted and the petitioners will probably receive a well merited snub.

A WORKMEN'S MANIFESTO.

A manifesto has been issued, calling upon workmen out of employment to march in procession behind the Lord Mayor's show on November 9, and afterwards to force a way into Trafalgar Square, for the purpose of holding a meeting there to give formal expression to a demand for work or bread.

CONGER ON TIN PLATE.

Among the passengers on the White Star line steamer Germanic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th inst. for New York, were Col. A. L. Conger and wife, of Akron, Ohio. Colonel Conger, who is president of the American Tin Plate Company, spent a fortnight in Wales examining various tin plate plants, and he goes home convinced that within two years American will make all the tin plate that will be required, and at less than the average market price of the last five years. In an interview at Liverpool, Colonel Conger said:

"If America should not produce a single ton of pig tin it would be no disadvantage to her, as of the 54,000 tons produced in 1881, Cornwall produced 9,000 tons, Australia 6,000, Saxony 1,500 and the South Sea Islands the balance. We can produce block maindour. We can produce block plates as cheaply as Wales can. We get tin in the South Seas at an equal advantage with England. The chief question is workmanship and wages. Metal workmen are paid the highest

wages received in Europe for smaller work; yet we pay double the wages paid here and there will be no difficulty in getting plenty of men. The smartest manufacturers in Wales are removing their plants to America, which is a good move for both countries, relieving the over production here and giving us the experienced men and the business we need.

Regarding the political situation, Colonel Conger said he felt confident that President Harrison would be re-elected, and that the only issues were protection, reciprocity and honest money. He gave Mr. Blaine the sole credit for the policy of reciprocity.

The Welsh newspapers in commenting upon Conger's visit say that the tin plate industry has failed to take root in the United States in spite of the government nursing and coddling, and that the people there are beginning to see that while the tariff has severely hurt Wales it hurts the tin consumers in the United States much more.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Talks About the Prosperity of the United States Under Protection.

LOSPOX, Oct. 14.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie and his wife arrived in this city yesterday from Scotland.

Referring to the business prospects of this country, Mr. Carnegie said that the outlook for Great Britain was dark. He daily saw at least half a dozen notices announcing reductions of wages and hours of labor and the closing of works.

The exports were falling lower and lower each month and one of the worst winters which the poor had experienced in thirty years seemed inevitable.

Owing to the poor crops in Europe the United States would find good markets for all its surplus products. That country would therefore remain prosperous and the masses would be enabled to obtain full employment and to live in comfort, although at present the prices for manufactures continue low.

The capacity for production of the United States was beyond any possible permanent requirements for some time to come, and the country was therefore enabled to send its surplus products abroad and undersell even the British in their own markets.

"Look where you will, there is but one truly prosperous country in the world, and that is the republic of the United States. God bless her. She deserves it."

A Descendant of Columbus.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—A porter named Matthew Columbus, who is employed in Tudela, in the province of Navarre, has arrived in Madrid, accompanied by his nephew, who is named Christopher Columbus. He brings documents which he declares prove that he and his nephew are descendants of the great Columbus. It is the intention of the elder Columbus to ask the queen regent to provide for the education of his nephew.

Sent to Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—A large number of the men who were arrested for taking part in the cholera riot at Saratoff, were tried by court martial and judgment was rendered to-day at Astrakhan. Four of the rioters were sentenced to death, while many of the prisoners were sentenced to exile in Siberia.

Want Recognition.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, Oct. 14.—Generals Crespo and Bustamante are anxious to secure the recognition of the United States for the new government. They have requested a private conference with Minister Scruggs and are anxiously awaiting a favorable answer from the Washington authorities.

DISABLED PUMPS

Threaten a Water Famine in Chicago—An Unfortunate Occurrence.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—One of the large double beam pumps at the Chicago avenue water works was disabled to-day. In consequence the city will be deprived of a daily water supply of 38,000,000 gallons until repairs can be made. A heavy iron casting must be replaced, and thirty days will be required for its construction. City officers in charge of the water department profess not to fear a famine. They admit, however, that the limited supply will cause a scarcity in outside parts of the city. All available pumps have been started to their full capacity, but they are not able to make good the deficit.

In the meantime three pumps, with an individual capacity of 13,000,000 gallons daily are lying in idleness at the Fourteenth street pump works behind brick and Portland cement, bulkheads that were built to shut off access to the four mile tunnel. October 15 was fixed as the latest date on which the four mile tunnel would be opened and the city given the benefit of pure water on additional pressure from the new pumps. The promise will not be made good. Several days' work on the bulkheads remain and the tunnel is not yet cleaned. The occurrence is regarded as particularly unfortunate, coming as it does just prior to the World's Fair dedication ceremonies, and every effort will be made to repair the damage as quickly as possible.

A Convincing Argument.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Republican national committee to-day sent out a circular detailing the effect of the McKinley bill upon British manufacturers. The railing of the British press and the vituperation upon the head of Mr. McKinley are cited as the best test of money to the efficacy of the McKinley measure in preserving the American markets for American manufacturers.

"Women" soliloquized young Massy, as he waited in the parlor for the young woman he intended to take to the opera. "Women are very curious creatures. Here's that girl of mine. She can change her mind thirteen times in a minute, but it takes her two hours to change her dress."—*Buffalo Express.*

Weather Forecast for To-day.
For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; south winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY,
as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 41
9 a. m. 44
12 m. 46

3 p. m. 75
7 p. m. 68
10 p. m. 68
Weather—Fair.